

Computing PI, Wiener and Szeged Indices of some Nanotubes and Nanotori

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ABSTRACT

Let G be a graph. The Wiener index of G is defined as $W(G) = 1/2 \sum_{\{x,y\} \in V(G)} d(x,y)$, where $V(G)$ is the set of all vertices of G and for $x,y \in V(G)$, $d(x,y)$ denotes the length of a minimal path between x and y . The Padmakar–Ivan (PI) index of G is defined as $PI(G) = \sum [n_{eu}(e|G) + n_{ev}(e|G)]$, where $n_{eu}(e|G)$ is the number of edges of G lying closer to u than to v , $n_{ev}(e|G)$ is the number of edges of G lying closer to v than to u and summation goes over all edges of G . Let e be an edge of G , $N_1(e|G)$ be the number of vertices of G lying closer to one end of e and $N_2(e|G)$ be the number of vertices of G lying closer to the other end of e . Then the szeged index of the graph G is defined as $Sz(G) = \sum_{e \in E(G)} N_1(e|G)N_2(e|G)$, where $E(G)$ is the set of all edges of G .

In this talk we present our recent works on computing Wiener, PI and Szeged indices of some nanotubes and nanotori.

Keywords: Nanotube, nanotori, Wiener index, PI index, szeged index.

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